THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1851. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 16th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1v w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 7th 1855. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855. No. 39.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 92—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 94—swly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Mozey Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather.
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long Ln as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmaulike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them MR WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Horr, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinton Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	F. C. Hill,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
William D. Haywood, *Vice President*.
James F. Jordan, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnton, M. D. } *Medical*
William H. McKee, M. D. } *Board of*
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
William D. Cooke,
W. W. Holden,
Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamesfown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE MADE IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

DENTISTRY.

DR.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The Reverend Dr. Chalmer's Speech.

In 1829, when the movement for the Catholic emancipation was agitating the mind of Great Britain, Dr. Chalmers delivered the following speech before an immense meeting in Edinburgh. The Protestant will assent to the benevolent policy which it inculcates, while all will be charmed and convinced by its splendid rhetoric and resistless argument. To the surpassing power of this speech the great critic, Jeffrey, bore striking testimony in saying that "it was his deliberate opinion that never had eloquence produced a greater effect on a popular assembly; and that he could not believe that more had ever been done by the oratory of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Sheridan."

After Sir James W. Moncreiff and Mr. Jeffrey had addressed the meeting, Dr. Chalmers rose, and, after some preliminary remarks, proceeded to say:

"We are not pro-Catholics. We are not hostile, neither are we indifferent, to the holy cause of Protestantism. I cannot answer for others; but, in vindication of myself, I can at least say it is in the spirit of devotedness to that cause that I come here, and because in this emancipation of Papists I see for Protestants a still greater and more glorious emancipation. The truth is, that these disabilities hung as a dead weight around the Protestant cause for more than a century. They have enlisted in opposition to it some of the most unconquerable principles of nature; resentment because of injury, and the pride of adherence to a suffering cause. They have transformed the whole nature of the contest, and by so doing they have rooted and given ten-fold obstinacy to error. They have given to our side the hateful aspect of tyranny; while on theirs we behold a generous and high-minded resistance to what they deem oppression. They have transformed a nation of heretics into a nation of heroes. We could have refuted and shamed the heretic out of his errors, but we cannot bring down the hero from his attitude; and thus it is, that from the first introduction of this heterogeneous element into the question, the cause of truth has gone backward. It has ever since been met by the unyielding defiance of a people irritated but not crushed under a sense of indignity; and this notable expedient for keeping down the Popery of Ireland has only compressed it into a firmness, and closed it into a phalanx which, till opened up by emancipation, we shall find to be impenetrable.

"Gentlemen would draw arguments from history against us, but there is one passage in history which they can never dispose of: How comes it that Protestantism made such triumphant progress in these realms when it had pains and penalties to struggle with? and how came this progress to be arrested from the moment it laid on these pains and penalties in its turn? What have all the enactments of the statute-book done for the cause of Protestanism in Ireland? And how is it that, when single-handed truth walked through our island with the might and prowess of a conqueror, so soon as, propped by the authority of the State, the armor of intolerance was given to her, the brilliant career of her victories was ended? It was when she took up the carnal and laid down the spiritual weapon—it was then that strength went out of her. She was struck with impotency on the instant that from a warfare of principle it became a warfare of politics. There are gentlemen opposed to us profound in the documents of history; but she has really nothing to offer half so instructive as the living history that is now before our eyes. With the pains and penalties to fight against, the cause of Reformation did almost everything in Britain; with the pains and penalties on its side, it has done nothing, worse than nothing, in Ireland.

"But, after all, it is a question which does not require the evidence of history for elucidation. There shines upon it an immediate light from the known laws and principles of human nature. When truth and falsehood enter into collision upon equal terms, and do so with their own appropriate weapons, the result is infallible. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* But if to strengthen the cause of truth you put the forces of the statute-book under her command, there instantly stands up on the side of falsehood an auxiliary far more formidable. You may lay an incapacity on the persons, or you may put restraint and limitation on the property of Catholics; but the Catholic mind becomes ten-fold more impregnable than before. We know the purpose of these disabilities. They were meant to serve as a barrier of defence for Protestants *against* the encroachments of Popery; and they have turned out a barrier of defence *for* Papists against the encroachments of Protestantism. They were intended as a line of circumvallation around the strongholds of the Protestant faith; and in effect they have been a line of circumvallation around the strongholds of the Catholic faith. It is to force those now difficult and inaccessible strongholds that I want this wall of separation taken down. When I speak of force, it is the combined force of truth and charity that I moan; and it is precisely because I believe *it* to be omnipotent that I am an emancipationist. It is precisely because I agree with the Duke of Wellington in thinking that, if the political distinction were done away, the result would be the spread of Protestantism in Ireland. Had we been suffered to mingle more extensively with our Catholic fellow-subjects, and to keep company with them in the walks of civil and political business, there would at this day have been the transfusion of another feeling, the breath of another spirit, among them; nor should we have beheld as now the impracticable countenance, the resolute and unyielding attitude, of an aggrieved and outcast population.

"I am sensible of one advantage which our opponents have against us—and that is a certain command over the religious feelings of the population; and yet I am not aware of any public topic on which the popular and prevailing cry ever ran so counter as it does at present to the whole drift and spirit of Christianity. What other instruments do we read of in the New Testament for the defence and propagation of the faith but the Word of God and the Spirit of God? How does the Apostle explain the principle of its triumphs in that age when the truth was so mighty to the pulling down of strongholds? It was because the weapons of his warfare were not carnal. He confined himself to the use of spiritual weapons, the only ones by which to assail the strongholds either of Popery or Paganism. The kingdom of God, which is not of this world, refuses to be indebted for its advancement to any other. Reason, and Scripture, and prayer—these compose, or ought to compose, the whole army of Protestantism; and it is by these alone that the battles of the faith can be successfully fought. It is since the admission of intolerance, that unseemly associate within our camp, that the cause of the Reformation has come down from its vantage ground; and from the moment it wrested this engine from the hands of its adversaries, and began to wield and brandish it itself, from that moment it has been at a dead stand. We want to be disencumbured of this weight, and to be restored thereby to our own free and proper energies. We want truth and force to be dissevered from each other, the moral and spiritual to be no longer implicated with the grossly physical; for never shall we prosper, and never shall we prevail in Ireland, till our cause be delivered from the outrage and the contamination of so unholy an alliance.

"It is not because I hold Popery to be innocent that I want the removal of these disabilities; but because I hold that if these were taken out of the way, she would be ten-fold more assailable. It is not because I am indifferent to the good of Protestantism that I want to displace these artificial crutches from under her; but because I want that freed from every sympton of decrepitude and decay, she should stand forth in her own native strength, and make manifest to all men how firm a support she has on the goodness of her cause, and on the basis of her orderly and well-laid arguments. It is because I count so much—and will any Protestant here present say that I count too much?—on her Bible, and her evidences, and the blessing of God upon her churches, and the force of her resistless appeals to the conscience and the understandings of men—it is because of her strength and sufficiency in these that I would disclaim the aids of the statute-book, and own no independence or obligation whatever on a system of intolerance. These were enough for her in the days of her suffering, and should be more than enough for her in the days of her comparative safety. It is not by our fears and our false alarms that we do honor to Protestantism. A far more befitting honor to the great cause is the homage of our confidence; for what Sheridan said of the liberty of the press admits of most emphatic application to this religion of truth and liberty: 'Give,' says the great orator, 'give to ministers a convert House of Commons; give them a pliant and a servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the treasury and the patronage of the Crown; and give me the liberty of the press, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the fabric of corruption, and establish upon its ruins the rights and privileges of the people.' In like manner give the Catholics of Ireland their emancipation; give them a seat in the Parliament of their country; give them a free and equal practicipation in the politics of the realm; give them a place at the right ear of majesty, and a voice in his counsels; and give me the circulation of the Bible, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the tyranny of Antichrist, and establish the fair and original form of Christianity on its ruins."

"The politics of the question I have left to other and abler hands. I view it only in its religious bearings; and I give it as my honest conviction, and, I believe, the conviction of every true-hearted Protestant who knows wherein it is that the great strength of his cause lies, that we have everything to hope from this proposed emancipation, and that we have nothing to fear."†

"The delivery of this splended passage, which was given with prodigious force, elicited a burst of applause so deafening and enthusiastic that the effect was altogether sublime. The shouts and huzzas were thrice renewed, and it was with difficulty the speaker could proceed."—Caledonian Mercury, March, 1829.

†*"The conclusion of the reverned doctor's speech was greeted with renewed shouts and huzzas, the whole audience standing and waving their hats in the air. This lasted several minutes, and it was not without difficulty that the tumult of admiration was allayed."—Caledonian Mercury, March, 1829.*

From the Arator.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

For the information and gratification of our readers, we insert two very important laws passed at the last session of our Legislature, for the promotion of the industrial pursuits of the State. This is a good beginning. Let all our citizens help on the good work, and avail themselves of the encouragements which, from time time, may be given them.

We take occasion here to remark, that we have high satisfaction in seeing the objects for which we have been laboring all our life—and for a long time almost alone—now being accomplished. Ever since our first connexion with the press in 1827, we have had a steady eye to agricultural advancement in North Carolina; and in 1845, so deeply convinced were we of the importance of arousing our farmers to action, that we commenced the publication, without previous subscription, of a monthly periodical devoted to their interests, called "The North-Carolina Farmer," which we continued, at a sacrifice for five years, amidst the multiplied and arduous labors demanded by the chief business from which was derived our support; (nor did we abandon it until forced to do so by declining health;) and in which we urged, from first to last, all the important measures which we have since had the pleasure to see adopted. [Vide "North-Carolina Farmer," vol. 4, p. 150,] and, indeed, all the volumes of that work.

We urged, first, the establishment of a State Agricultural Society, and in the farmer for Nov. 1848, we said, "let such members of the Legislature as feel an interest in the matter, meet with the citizens who may be here from different sections of the State, in the Capitol, and organize a State Agricultural Society." This we continued to urge, from year to year, until 1852, when our suggestion was adopted, and a meeting was held in this city, Maj. C. L. Hinton in the Chair, and Mr. J. F. Taylor of this place acting as Secretary, and the now existing Society was organized.

We urged, secondly, the establishment of county societies; and many were formed in the State. We contended, thirdly, that "an act in aid in aid of their funds should be passed, to enable them to distribute encouraging and adequate premiums for important improvements;" and an act was passed at the session of '52-'3, giving each county society fifty dollars; and at the late session, the subjoined act, giving the State Society $1,500 for the purposes indicated.

We recommended, fourthly, from time to time, that "provision should be made for a geological survey of the State." This has been done.

We recommended, fifthly, that, "by all means, a *central railroad*, be erected through the middle of the State, from the seaboard to the mountains." This "work now goes bravely on," and our ears are daily saluted with the soul-stirring whistle of its locomotives.

Sixthly. One of our recommendations only remains to be carried out, that is, that "all documents emanating from the Agricultural Societies, of sufficient value, giving light to the people; the experience of the best practical farmers, and the lessons of the scientific, should be spread broad-cast over the land at the *public* expense." This is done by some of the States with much advantage to the cause of improvement. We have before us, now, a letter addressed to us as secretary of the State Society, from Jno. B. Dillon, Esq., Secretary of Indiana State Board of Agriculture; in which he states that "the Indiana Board of Agriculture has, since its organization, published three volumes, comprising the transactions of the Board for the years 1851, 1852, ann 1853. These volumes have been printed for district agricultural associations of this State [Indiana] and for carrying on a system of exchanges with States, in which similar organizations have published agricultural reports. This system has operated beneficially on the industrial interests among which it has been established." We regret that we have as yet no such system in North Carolina. We have our "Literary Board," and our "Board of Internal Improvement," but our "Board of Agriculture" yet remains to be established. We hope the time is not distant when it will be brought into existence.

AN ACT to encourage Agriculture, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to pay to the Treasurer of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, on the first Monday of October, during each and every year, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to be disposed of in the payment of premiums, as hereinafter directed: *Provided however,* That the Treasurer of said Society shall first produce a certificate from the President thereof, showing that during the past twelve months the like sum has been raised by the society for the same purposes.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the moneys hereby appropriated are to be applied, under the direction of said Society, to the payment of premiums upon agricultural productions, implements of husbandry, and domestic animals, and to such other purposes as may, in the judgment of said Society, be calculated to advance the interests of agriculture and manufactures.

AN ACT for the protection of Sheep.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That upon complaint made by any owner of sheep, to a justice of the peace that such sheep have been killed or damaged by dogs, the said justice shall issue his warrant, directed to any lawful officer, commanding him to bring before said justice, within thirty days from the date of said warrant, the owner of said dog, or the master of any slave, or parent of any minor child, reputed to be the owner of said dog; and the justice shall, at the same time and place, summons to appear three freeholders, who, together with himself, shall hear the testimony of both complainant and defendant; and if, upon such trial, the justice and a majority of the freeholders are satisfied that such damage has been done by the dog or dogs of said defendant, or by the dog of the servant or minor child of the defendant, the said justice shall render up judgment against the defendant in favor of the complainant, for a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the real damage sustained, and issue execution therefor.

SEC. 2. That the plaintiff or defendant, in any action brought under this act, shall have a right of appeal to the County or Superior Court of said County; and that upon such appeal, the trial in the court shall in all respects be *de novo;* and the parties shall be permitted to plead, and the issues shall be made up as in actions of trespass.

SEC. 3. That the ignorance of the vicious habits or character of the dog shall be no defence in actions arising under this act.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified 14th Feb. 1855.]

Meeting of the Democratic Central Union—Cuba and the Democracy.

A special meeting of the Democratic Central Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of adopting a series of resolutions against the accumulated aggressions of Cuba towards the American flag. The chair was occupied by John Cochran, Esq.

The resolutions were then read by Mr. Murphy, and adopted separately, as follows:

Resolved, That the tidings which reach us of recurring instances of Spanish interruptions of our commerce, and outrage on our flag, require that endurance be replaced by redress, and recommend that national honor be committed to the care of national strength. However deeply impressed with the importance of Cuba, the restriction of our meaning to its peaceful transfer renders the refusal of Spain to negotiate, the limit of our efforts for its acquisition. But the grievances that awaited their adjustment in the success of the effort, have not only been unrelieved by its failure, but having become more oppressive by accumulated aggressions, demand, with resistless energy, immediate reparation for injury, and atonement for wrong.

Resolved, That satisfaction for individual claims is inadequate to the exigencies of a violated flag, and that behind pecuniary indemnities granted, "the wrong and insult to the nation remain." The capture by armed cruisers of vessels covered by our flag—the right of search enforced upon vessels in prosecution of legitimate commerce—the firing upon unoffending steamers—the detention of, and interference with, the public mails—the causeless arrest of peaceable citizens, and of official representatives, their imprisonment, and the atrocious violence upon the national ensign, are wrongs too grievous to be repaired by anything less than the "reproof of the wrong doers," and disapproval "by signal marks of displeasure" of the conduct for which atonement is sought.

Resolved, That the occurrence, during ten years, of as many instances of national outrage, is sufficient evidence of the studious disregard by Spain of American rights, and of the insincerity of her offers to adjust them. Her refusal to allow a "qualified diplomatic intercourse between the Captain-General of Cuba and our Consul at Havana," her rejection of the "thought that insult has been offered to the flag of the United States," the recent attack of her cruisers on the El Dorado and the Magyar, the dishonor on her territory of our national standard, and the imprisonment of our Vice Consul, indicates a determination to persist in her aggressive course. We therefore believe that further discussion will be useless, and that negotiations should be closed with the demand that the United States shall be vindicated in the past, and be respected for the future. But should our application be disregarded, and our demands evaded—should justice be answered by diplomacy, and reclamation be met by delay—we shall have exhausted all peaceful endeavors; and we, therefore, do further

Resolved, That whenever such an exigency shall arise, the national Legislature should be convened, and the national cause commited, whether for peace or for war, to the arbitrament of the American Congress.

Resolved, That the interference of England and France to crush the Cuban people in their struggle for liberty—the open declaration that the island shall not pass from the thraldom of Spain, and the insidious effort to obtain the consent of the United States to its perpetual colonial dependency—are only so many indications of a course of policy in reference to the affairs of this continent that well may alarm the American people.

Resolved, That the doctrines of Monroe is the cardinal tenet of our political faith; that any effort on the part of any foreign power to suppress the rising of the Cuban people against Spanish oppression, will furnish this government with a legitimate right of intervention. In like manner, any attempt to Africanize the island of Cuba, with a view to make it an element of disturbance, or to place it beyond the pale of useful acquisition, whether stimulated by fanatics at home or enemies abroad, will meet with prompt resistance from the democracy of New York; nor will they ever "to its transfer to either of the intervening nations, or to any other foreign State."

Resolved, That we rely with confidence that the administration will promptly and efficiently meet the crisis that events have precipitated. Its noble support of the national honor abroad—its careful guardianship of the rights of citizens at home—its interposition between careless legislation and the interests of the people—its efforts to vindicate the nation, and to guard its interests, though baffled by the irresponsible action of the last Congress—are sufficient garanties that when "honor is at stake," care will be taken that the republic receive no detriment.

John Cochran, Esq., then addressed the meeting relative to the approaching crisis between this country and Spain. Notwithstanding the latest news from Spain is that they intend to do justice toward this country, for the wrongs done our flag, it is known that she has heretofore kept the oath, as suited her purpose. It is not for the purpose of publicity or dictating that we, as a body, have adopted the above resolutions, but for the purpose of letting the community know our views as a body with respect to the conduct of the Spanish govt. No other method should be resorted to for effecting a reparation, unless it be by negotiation. The resolutions submitted to might have had this object in view. They are objects, which if not acceded to by Spain, will greatly deteriorate from our fame as a nation. These objects should be made a subject of national reparation.

The United States have been held up to the world as a band of gladiators, ready to unite and form a band of filibusteros at a moment's warning for the purpose of proceeding to Cuba, and by force subduing her. After making all honorable demands for peace, then is it proper to call on Congress immediately to demand justice and equity. It is by this means that we will discard all imputations of filibustering intentions. It is by this means we will show the world that we demand justice and right.

Mr. CONE thought there was danger near, and it was their duty as faithful and watchful guardsmen to sound the tocsin of alarm, that the Federal Government might be on the lookout, and be prepared for it.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.—Charles Dickens never wrote anything more beautiful and true than the following: "The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient; who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislations exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slip shod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and rarely argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed of once in our lives, and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past; such a woman as this does more for woman's cause than all the sea-captains, barristers, judges, and members of Parliament put together—and God-given and God-blessed as she is."

ACCIDENT TO MRS. DANIEL WEBSTER.—On Friday afternoon, in New York, as the carriage of Mr. Curtis was passing through Fourteenth street, the horses became frightened and runaway, the driver losing all control of them. Mrs. Webster, the widow of the late Daniel Webster, was in the carriage at the time, and becoming alarmed, jumped out of the vehicle, in consequence of which she was severely injured. The Tribune says she was thrown with great violence upon the pavement, and striking upon her head, was badly cut. Some citizens who witnessed the occurrence, hastened to her relief, and conveyed her, in a state of insensibility, to the dwelling house No. 76 Fourteenth street. Medical attendance was promptly at hand, and Mrs. Webster recovered sufficiently in a short time to be conveyed to her residence. The injuries she sustained are of a very serious nature.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday, Mrs. Webster was still insensible. She is thought to be seriously internally injured, but it cannot be certainly ascertained until she becomes conscious.

Democratic Meeting in Wake.

According to a previous call a respectable portion of the Democrats of Wake County met in the Town Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2nd of April, to appoint delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District. On motion of Wm. R. Poole, Esq., Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. A. Allen requested to act as Secretary. The meeting being thus organized the Secretary moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which motion being unanimously adopted, the Chairman appointed on that committee M. A. Bledsoe, E. G. Haywood and Wm. R. Poole, Esqs. The committee retiring, Messrs. J. K. Marriott, Thos. G. Whitaker, F. J. Shepard, Sydney Smith and W. H. Jones were severally called on for speeches, who respectively made remarks, but declined making regular speeches.

James T. Marriott, Esq., was then called for, and made his appearance, and entertained the meeting in opposition to Know Nothingism at considerable length and eloquence. He denounced the organization and bid it defiance. His remarks were received with marked approbation by the meeting. Frank I. Wilson, Esq., was then called on, and responded with a brief but appropriate address on Know Nothingism. Mr. Wilson said that he had understood there were negro lodges of Know Nothings organized in the Northern States, and he supposed the difference between the black and white lodges was that the former were called Sambo, and the latter took the name of Sam without the "bo" added to it. John M. Fleming, Esq., was next called on, who declined making a speech. Thos. G. Whitaker, Esq., was again called on, and made a few remarks, declaring his attachment to the Democracy and its cause. Rev. Burwell Temple was then called for, and responded briefly, declaring that, if *he was not born a Democrat he knew not when the change took place*, and avowing his opposition to Know Nothingism. The committee coming in during Mr. Temple's remarks, were called on for their report on his conclusion. The following resolutions were thereupon reported through their Chairman, Mr. Bledsoe, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we hereby re-affirm our devotion to the cardinal principles of Democracy, as illustrated and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson and Polk; and that, in our opinion, the only hope of the continued Union of these States and the prosperity and glory of the country is to be found in a faithful adherence to these principles.

2. *Resolved*, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to all secret political associations; that we regard them as repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, unworthy of men claiming to be free, and dangerous to public liberty; that we stand, as our forefathers in the days of Washington and Jefferson stood, by the principles of toleration and justice; that while we are not the advocates of any one religious sect, and while we insist now as we have always done, upon a strict enforcement of the naturalization laws, yet we will never join in persecuting men because their religious opinions differ from our own, nor will we deny to adopted citizens the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws; that we regard the Know-Nothing organization as old-fashioned Hartford Conventionism and Whiggery in disguise, and as *Abolitionism*, as the elections have shown it to be, in the non-slaveholding States.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in this District to nominate a candidate for Congress; that the nominee should be a sound, true and reliable Democrat; and that our delegates are hereby instructed to vote for no man who is not of this stamp.

4. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the administration of Franklin Pierce, is unabated; that we thank him for his manly and patriotic course in relation to the Nebraska bill, the fugitive-slave law, and other measures, by which he has proved himself the friend of the Constitutional rights of North Carolina; and that we pledge to him our united support in such action as may be necessary on the part of his administration to compel the government of Spain to make full atonement to the country for the wrongs inflicted on American citizens and for the insults offered to the American flag.

5. *Resolved*, That we warn our brother Democrats of the insidious character and operations of the Know Nothing organization, which, as we believe, has its head-quarters here in the City of Raleigh; that we proclaim to them our firm conviction that this midnight organization is aiming to overthrow the Democratic party, and to establish in its place the reign of Federalism and of secret, irresponsible cabals combined; and that it becomes every man who loves his country, and would see its affairs discussed, decided upon, and carried forward in an open, manly, and honest way, to take ground at once—whatever may have been or may be his political party opinions—against this new, dark-lantern organization—against this aggregation of bigotry, intolerance, persecution, injustice, of spoilsmen, office-seekers without principles, and of depraved, spavined and worn out party hacks.

6. *Resolved*, That forty-four delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to represent Wake County in the District Convention.

E. G. Haywood being called for, responded eloquently and at considerable length to the call. His remarks were received with enthusiasm by the meeting. The resolutions were afterwards re-considered, and adopted separately by a unanimous vote. Samuel Whitaker, Esq., then moved the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we will meet the Democracy of the District in Convention at any time and place that may be designated by the larger number of Counties holding meetings in the District.

As the Chairman rose to put the question Mr. Horace P. Tucker addressed the Chair, and said, that at this stage of the proceedings he would say that, though hitherto classed with the Whigs, with whom he had generally voted, he approved of the resolutions just adopted, and had come deliberately to the conclusion that the Democratic party was right, and he expected to act with them in future. The resolution was then regularly adopted.

O. L. Burch, Esq., coming into the meeting at this stage of the proceedings, offered a resolution. Mr. Wilson—after remarks were made by Messrs. E. G. Haywood, James T. Marriott, M. A. Bledsoe and J. K. Marriott, on the course of Mr. Burch—said that Mr. B. in his opinion had not the right to offer a Resolution in a Democratic meeting, it being understood that he was a member of the Know Nothing organization. Mr. B. being interrogated by Mr. Wilson, the meeting became satisfied that he was not a member of the Democratic party, and therefore not a fit individual to offer a resolution in the meeting, whereupon, on motion of Mr. W., the resolution was ruled out of order.

Thus was this attempt to disturb the meeting put down. So may it be always. There was as much enthusiasm in the meeting, and as perfect a unanimity of feeling exhibited as was ever witnessed.

In accordance with the 6th resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Convention:

J. K. Marriott, Jas. D. Newsom, Wm. Hogan Jones, Moses A. Bledsoe, R. Harper Whitaker, Edward G. Haywood, Wm. R. Poole, Nathaniel G. Rand, Augustin Turner, James Adams, Samuel Whitaker, Haywood Alford, Paschal B. Burt, Henry A. Dowd, Cannady Lowe, Wm. P. Hayes, McVay Chandler, Jas. Lynn, Dr. Thos. W. Young, G. B. Allen, Allen Rogers, Horace P. Tucker, Eli Ferrel, W. S. Thompson, Capt. John Robertson, Geo. H. Pennington, Wm. C. Mangum, Allen Baily, Michael Thompson, Peyton A. Dunn, John M. Fleming, Burwell Temple, Joseph Fowler, Peterson Dunn, Thos. C. Robertson, Samuel Wilder, Wm. Daniel Scarborough, J. M. Ferrell, Robt. S. Perry, B. T. Strickland, Simon Smith, Frank I. Wilson, A. W. Betts, Fabius J. Hutchings, A. K. Clements and Jas. T. Marriott.

On motion of James T. Marriott, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates to the Convention.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the N. C. Standard.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. W. WHITAKER, *Chm'n.*

W. A. ALLEN, *Sec'ry.*

AN ANTEDILUVIAN EGG.—A few days ago quite a curiosity was brought up from the bottom of the artesian well in Livingston, Ala. At the distance of 885 feet below the surface, and over 300 feet in the rock, an egg was found, completely petrified, and perfect in shape, save where the auger had defaced it a little.

JOHN BROWN'S [illegible] A Poem Many Persons Will Read.

From the forthcoming Second Series of "English Songs and Melodies," the Poetry of Charles Mackay, the Musical accompaniments by Sir H. R. Bishop.

I've a crown I can spend,
I've a wife and a friend,
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;
I've a cottage of my own,
With the ivy overgrown,
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown;
I can sit at my door,
By my shady sycamore,
Large of heart, though of very small estate, John Brown;
So come and drain a glass,
In my arbor as you pass,
And I'll tell you what I love, and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds,
And the children's early words,
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;
And I hate a false pretence,
And the want of common sense,
And arrogance and fawning and deceit, John Brown;
I love the meadow flowers,
And the briar in the bowers,
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;
And I hate a selfish knave,
And a proud contented slave,
And a lout who'd rather borrow than he'd toil, John Brown.

I love a simple song,
That awakes emotions strong,
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John Brown;
And I hate the constant whine,
Of the foolish who repine,
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown;
But ever when I hate,
If I seek my garden gate,
And survey the world around me and above, John Brown;
The hatred flies my mind,
And I sigh for human kind,
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

So if you like my ways,
And the comfort of my days,
I can tell you how I live so unvexed, John Brown;
I never scorn my health,
Nor sell my soul for wealth,
Nor destroy one day the pleasures of the next, John Brown;
I've parted with my pride,
And I take the sunny side,
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;
I keep a conscience clear,
I have a hundred pounds a year,
And I manage to exist, and to be glad, John Brown.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Supplies" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option o the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom-house standard It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ inch think; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 ¼ inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 ¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, acording to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1 ¼ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 ¼ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly cooperand placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.	
Flour	1,200 bbls.	per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs.	per lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans	6,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Dried apples	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles	130,000 lbs.	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with. ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bill's duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison, will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particular directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

SPAIN—CUBA.

The Madrid Correspondent of the Paris Presse gives the following account of a discussion in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of Cuba, on the 8th of March. This account contains matter for serious reflection on the part of the people of the United States. It is as follows:

"The Cortes came to a vote to-day (March 8) of high importance—an importance the greater from the fact that it seems to prejudge the solution of the question left to the Assembly by M. Olozaga. It has affirmed in principle the existence of two chambers by a majority of 201 votes against 155.

But the sitting reserved for us other emotions. I announced to you, a few days since, the discovery of a very serious conspiracy in the island of Cuba. This morning the government received circumstantial despatches brought to it by M. Bastillos, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish navy, who has just returned from the island. Now Gen. Serrano suddenly interrupted the debate on the constitution by demanding of the ministry if they could give some explanation as to the contents of these despatches.

M. Luzuriaga, in the midst of a silence truly solemn, gave a reply as categorical as the circumstances would permit.

A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered. But the Captain-General Concha had succeeded in nipping it in the bud. All the principal actors in this drama were in the hands of the authorities. The minister was able to give the assurance that the security of this rich colony was in no danger. Large reinforcements of troops were about being despatched to Gen. Concha. Spain would bleed from all her veins sooner than support in that quarter either injury or dishonor.

On the character of the conspiracy M. Luzuriaga was not as explicit as he himself would no doubt have desired. He only ventured to insinuate a fact which people here would like to doubt—namely, that the impulse of this conspiracy came from the United States; and he immediately asserted with energy, and in a manner which produced a profound impression on the assembly, *that all the conspirators arrested were acknowledged partizans of the maintenance of slavery.*

On this occasion the minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that, without refusing to compensate them by a suitable indemnity, *the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzuriaga did not fear to call a pest and a shame to humanity.*

The Espartero ministry has the more merit for having taken this generous initiative from the fact that negro slavery reckons, in this liberal land of Spain, numerous and very warm partisans. And for Cuba itself, the declaration is not without its perils.

M. Olozaga constituted himself the interpreter of the sentiments of the whole assembly, by proposing a vote of adhesion and thanks to the cabinet. It was the pendant to that which was passed about a month since, in consequence of the explanations demanded by M. Mariateguy. The Cortes have proved once more that they are decided not to retreat from this position, in which the honor of Spain is so deeply involved.

Apart from the debates of the assembly, I have learned that the principal author of this Cuban conspiracy is an unfrocked monk, who had succeeded in insinuating himself, to a certain extent, into the confidence of Gen. Concha. Mention is also made, in connexion with it, of a well known employee belonging to the engineer corps."

The "unfrocked monk" referred to is Don Ramon Pinto, who was recently murdered by the garote by order of the tyrant Concha.

The declaration of Luzuriaga in relation to slavery in Cuba, appears to be final, and if carried out leaves but one course to be pursued by the government of the United States; and that is, as soon as the attempt is made to Africanize Cuba, to take possession of it and prevent an act which, if fully consummated, could not be otherwise than seriously and perhaps fatally injurious to the Southern States of this Republic. Spain will never be permitted to establish the Jamaica or St. Domingo system of emancipation within one hundred and fifty miles of the American coast.

We have recently received, from the State Department at Washington, a copy in pamphlet form of the Ostend Conference, containing all the correspondence which has taken place since the Black Warrior outrage between the government of this country and that of Spain. This correspondence exhibits in a striking light the arrogance Spain and the patience and forbearance of the United States. In his letter of December 23, 1853, Mr. Soule says:

"England and France have succeeded in making us so odious to the people of Spain, that there is not a word or a look of insult which their officials would spare us if they but could believe that it would be borne with anything like a composure of resignation. The lenity with which we have so often put up with their insults, has induced the belief that we are not as strong and powerful as we seem to be. General Narvaes, when I was last in Paris, speaking of us with * * * went so far as to boast that with the sea and the land forces Spain had in and about the island of Cuba, she could whip us whenever she chose to do so. I thought, a first, that the Marshal was bragging; but subsequent discoveries have convinced me that he actually meant what he said."

So too in his letter to Mr Marcy of the third of May, he says: "The slowness of Congress to take up and act upon the recommendations of the President's Message of the 15th March, has emboldened it, (the Spanish Government) to resist, nor can it be expected to move, till it sees some further evidence of our determination to enforce the consideration of our demands."

And again, in his letter of January 13, 1854, just before leaving Madrid, he says: "Neither has their compunction been awakened by the scorching arguments I was instructed to place in their hands, nor their supineness disconcerted, by the significant suggestions of the President in his Message to Congress. They look at both with perfect indifference, and do not as much as trouble themselves even with resorting to soft words and empty protestations to lull our complaints into quiescence. My position, under such a state of things, has become so unendurable, that I doubt seriously whether it will be in my power to delay even a few weeks my return home. I long indeed to be off from a court where so little respect is paid our country, and where the opinion of our weakness is a constant encouragement to offer us fresh and indigestible disgusts."

The administration of President Pierce has heretofore performed its duty in regard to Spain and Cuba, but it has not been sustained, as it should have been, by Congress. The time is approaching, however, when that body will have to meet these difficulties fully and finally, and to *act* for the protection of the honor and rights of the country.

COL. PHILO WHITE.—We have had the pleasure of hearing quite recently, from our Minister at Quito, Col. Philo White, his last letter to us being of date February 14, 1855. He was in good health. The extract which we present to-day, from the Annual Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, shows the high estimation in which Col. White is held, and also furnishes evidence of the great respect entertained in that distant region for the people and government of the United States.

THE WAKE MEETING.

The proceedings of the Democratic meeting held here on Monday last, will be found in our columns to-day. They are interesting. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a determination was evinced to adhere strictly to the time-honored principles and organization of the party. The Resolutions are clear, emphatic, and full of the spirit of that glorious Democracy under whose banner we have so oftened marched, in this gallant County, to battle and to victory; and the delegates appointed will, we are sure, carry with them to the Convention and act out the sentiments and objects set forth on the occasion.

Mr. Horace P. Tucker, formerly a Whig, came forward in the meeting, took his stand against the new secret association, and announced that he should hereafter act with the Democratic party. Mr. Tucker was a Henry Clay Whig—he belonged to that party when, under its great leader, it met and discussed public questions in the open day and in the eye of light; but, with other manly and patriotic Whigs in this State and Virginia, he refuses to cooperate with this substitute for Whiggery, whose members shun the light and propose to govern the country *in secret* and by plans laid in the still hours of the night. He deserves credit for his course; and we trust that others, who think and feel as he does, will follow his example.

DESPOTISM IN CUBA.

The Washington Union draws a graphic picture of the horrid and unrelenting despotism which prevails in Cuba. It says:

"Whilst England and France are squandering millions of money, and sacrificing the lives of their subjects by thousands, in waging a war against what they call the barbarism of Russia, and for the advancement of Christian civillization, they are unholding a despotism in Cuba which has no parallel. The murder of Pinto is but one of a long catalogue of evidences of unsurpassed cruelty and barbarism. There is no liberty in Cuba; there is no property there—no safety of life or honor in Cuba. A tyranny, against which even Europe would revolt, you can see any clear day from the promontories of Florida. There it is, the death of intolerance, the agony of military torture, the horror of the Inquisition, the ever-increasing and agonising demonism of the slave trade, all in one, all collected from the barbarities of ages, brewing and writhing under those clouded mountain-tops to the east. And that is what England and France propose to protect!

There are no laws in Cuba, save such as a nomadic governor, equally remorseless as to life or money, chooses to make for himself. There is no press there. A rigid and armed wall excludes its people from the world, and the world from them. They seize mails there, open letters, and seize those to whom they are addressed. There is no trial there, by jury or otherwise. A secret tribunal decides on life and death, without calling a witness or arraigning the accused except to torture him into confesssion, or relying for evidence upon a convicted felon. No civilized man or woman can go out of that island save as its governor wills—no civilized man or woman can enter save with his permission. A brave soldier is tried in secret there, or not tried at all, but doomed in secret; he is pinned in public view in an arm-chair, and his neck twisted off, and the bells of religion sing a sanctified chime. They shoot men in the back there, and allow African savages to brutalize themselves, and drag the noble and dead victims naked through the streets. They shoot *Americans* in the back there— men who never knelt save to their God, and always die with their face to the enemy. They kill women there. The armed and public spy walks masked there through the streets and points out the victims of his vengeance. Night after night hordes of Africans are poured into that "society" to threaten with universal assassination the people of the whole community, should they revolt or should a disgusted world revolt for them. Priests sing their hymns to the garote and pray for the slave-ship. That island lies in sight of Florida in American waters, and there and such is the *status quo* which an Anglo-French alliance would protect with British and French fleets."

NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—We have received the first number of a monthly publication under this title, devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts, by Thos. J. Lemay, Esq.

The Arator gives promise by this number of being a most valuable agricultural publication. It contains matter of much interest to farmers and mechanics, and bears evidence of labor and attention on the part of the Editor. Mr. Lemay is a practical farmer, and a gentleman of much intelligence and public spirit. We trust his publication will receive the patronage to which its merits entitle it. Price only $1.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT has been in session here this week, his Honor Judge Caldwell presiding. We learn that a good deal of business has been transacted. No capital case was tried. That of the State *vs.* the man Jordan and the woman De Costa, free negroes, for the murder of Chavis, free negro, was continued.

Mr. Attorney General Ranson managed the State docket with his accustomed learning and skill. Judge Caldwell is a stern, and some think a severe Judge; but there can be no doubt that he is prompt, assiduous and able in the discharge of his duties. "Order reigns" where *he* presides.

STATE FAIR OF 1855.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has been in session this week, preparing the Premium List, and assigning the "Committee of award" for the third annual State Fair in October next. There are now nearly a thousand members, and affairs are in a prosperous condition. There will be double the amount of last year to award in premiums. Our planters, farmers, mechanics, and gardeners throughout the State should join this Society and help out the good work; much benefit has been already derived from the Society, and it is just in its infancy. Let us have, by the Fall, ten thousand names enrolled at least.

The officers of the Society are: Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, President; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, Richard Smith, of Halifax, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Jeff. Lemay, of Wake, Secretary; Fabius Haywood Hutchings, of Wake, Treasurer. *Executive Committee*—Crudup, of Franklin, Chairman, Eaton and Hamilton, of Granville, Whitaker, Taylor, Poole, Price, Jones, Cooke, Partridge and Jordan, of Wake, MacRae, of New Hanover, Meares, of Brunswick, and MacDaniel, of Nash.

We copy from the Wilmington Journal a just and sensible article in relation to the Revenue law of the late session of the Assembly. We shall, at an early day, by request of friends, publish from the journals the votes in the two Houses on the measure. It will be found that the law received the sanction of a large majority of both parties in both Houses.

CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.—We have received the second number of this monthly publication, by William D. Cooke, Esq. The Cultivator is, like the Arator, handsomely printed, and contains useful and interesting matter. Price only $1.

DEATH OF REV. J. PURIFY.—The Rev. John Purify, an aged Baptist Minister, died at his residence in Harnett County, formerly Cumberland, on the 27th ultimo.

HARPER FOR APRIL.—We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the April number of this interesting work.

TENNESSEE.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, was held at Nashville on the 27th ultimo. Gov. Andrew Johnson was nominated by acclamation for re-election. He was opposed in 1852, by Mr. Henry, the "eagle orator of the West," but was elected by a triumphant majority. His opponent in the approaching campaign will be the Hon. M. P. Gentry, Know Nothing—the Whig party proper, it is stated, will have no candidate, but will "play second-fiddle," as in Virginia, to the new secret association. Gov. Johnson is a host in himself, and *canot be beaten.*

We give below the Resolutions adopted by the Tennessee Democratic State Convention. They are worthy, in every respect, of the noble Democracy of Tennessee:

"The representatives of the democratic party of Tennessee, in convention assembled, faithful to the usages of their party, adhering with steadfast faith to the great principles the successful enforcement of which have made the country powerful and prosperous at home, and honored and respected abroad, do

Resolve, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; and that we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, That the democratic party has never hesitated or feared to make an open and candid declaration of its creed and principles; that we regard all secret political clubs as at war with the genius and spirit of our republican institutions; that the secret, oath-bound political club, commonly called the "know-nothings," in its attempts to abridge the rights of conscience and create religious tests in the selection of men for office, is violative of the constitution and dangerous to the public liberty; that it is but a weak invention of the enemies of the democratic party; and that we will fight this secret enemy with the same energy and ardor which in times past has enabled us to defeat and drive from the field open and undisguised foes.

Resolved, That the democratic party reaffirm those noble truths which are stated in our declaration of rights: "That all men have a natural and indefeasble right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishment or mode of worship; that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State."

Resolved, That Congress has the power under the constitution to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but it has no power or authority under that instrument to prescribe the qualification of voters or to restrain the immigration of foreigners; that these powers are reserved to the States, and can alone be exercised by them; and the doctrine which assumes this authority for the federal government is of dangerous tendency, and is in direct violation of the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That the democratic party recognises as one of its cardinal principles the right and capacity of the people to determine the nature and character of their own institutions in the formation of their State constitutions; that this great principle was clearly established by the compromise measures of 1850, and was carried into practice by the passage of the bill creating territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, has been faithful and true to the declarations made in his inaugural address; that the leading measures of his administration have been able, enlightened and patriotic, and deserve, as they receive, our cordial and earnest support; that the honor of our flag and the rights of our citizens abroad have been, whenever and wherever assailed, promptly vindicated and protected; that he has maintained and respected the constitutional rights of every section of the Union, repelling, with the whole power of his administration, every attack made by northern fanaticism upon the rights and institutions of the southern States."

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York on Tuesday, with Havana dates to the 29th.

Numerous additional arrests have been made. The only offence of the persons arrested is believed to be uttering expressions of sympathy for Pinto.

Mr. Robertson, acting United States Consul, is understood to have sent in so strong a protest against the so-called trial of Estampes and Fellx, American citizens, as to have induced the tyrant Concha to pause.

Six companies of negro militia were to be established in Havana.

ELECTION IN RICHMOND. At the municipal election held in Richmond, Va. on Wednesday last, the Know Nothings carried their ticket by about 1,2000 majority. This was expected, as the City is largely Whig.

The Enquirer says "Nearly the entire Whig and and Know Nothing vote, it is believed, was polled, while hundreds of Democrats, aware of the power of their opponents in this Gibraltar of Whiggery, did not deem it necessary to vote. There were but 715 Democratic votes polled, while it is well known they can poll 1,200. The usual Whig vote was polled yesterday, being about the same number that party cast at the last Presidential election."

SPRING AT LAST.—Martins, the most sure harbingers of Spring, made their first appearance in the vicinity of Raleigh on Wednesday, April 4th. This is at least a month later than usual—they having appeared here until last year, from the fourth to the tenth of March, for the past ten years. The present season is full thirty days later than usual in our climate. Martins are not only of ssrvice in protecting the barn-yards, but they destroy millions of insects during the growing season that are injurious to grain &c., and that so frequently destroy the different kinds of valuable fruit. Small boxes should be kept for them on all well regulated farms.

BLOODSHED IN CINCINNATI.—It will be seen by the news from Cincinnati, in another column, that at the recent municipal elections there, there was hard fighting between the Know Nothings and adopted citizens, and that several persons were killed. This is no matter for surprise. These are the fruits of arraying sect against sect and race against race. Where will it end?

ELECTION IN LYNCHBURG. At the late election in Lynchburg, Va. for town officers, the Know Nothings *lost*, compared with former Whig votes, over two hundred votes. They carried the town by very small majorities.

We return our thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Jones, of Alamance, for a list of eight subscribers to the Standard, with the cash.

WHAT A STRETCHER!—The Raleigh Register classes President Pierce among the abolitionists! After that the Editor may repose upon his laurels. The Star can do up the Whig Know Nothing falsehoods for the remainder of the season.

GEN. MENCAN HUNT, of Texas, pased through this City on Wednesday last. He was looking well, and was on his way home from Virginia.

ECUADOR AND THE UNITED STATES.

Translated for the "North Carolina Standard," from the Annual Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, made to the National Congress of that Republic, at its late session in Quito.

Extract from the Minister's Report:

"THE UNITED STATES:—This nation is in advance of all the powers of the earth, in the eminent success that has crowned her efforts in demonstrating to the world the philanthropic spirit and ameliorating tendency of Democratic institutions—her area having been vastly expanded, and her power increased by an enlightened recognition of the rights of the masses and a broad extension of the liberties of mankind. She continues rapidly to progress in her high and honorable career of national aggrandizement—and still must thus advance, while she proclaims and *practises* those exalted principles of civil liberty that gave triumph to the Republican cause under the immortal Washington, and which have been so well sustained by the valor and statesmanship of his successors.

The Government of that nation promptly adopted legal measures with regard to the associations of "fillibusters" in California for the purpose of thwarting the marauding expeditions plotting there against neighboring and peaceful States. The periodicals in California and New York, and at other points, revealed to the world the fact, which seems to have been as well understood there as here, that the notorious [South] American traitor, *Juan Jose' Flores*, was in collusion with those buckanier bands, to whom he had pledged a *cession* of the Eastern Province of Ecuador! This fresh scheme of his, so worthy of the piratical instincts of Flores, would, as was its demoniac purpose, have plunged us anew into the horrors of invasion and of war! But from the impending calamities, Ecuador was happy in finding herself relieved by the vigilance and energy with which the North American Government proceeded against the leaders of those criminal enterprizes, whose meditated schemes of rapine and plunder were thus frustrated ere their consummation.

The Government of Washington is represented in Ecuador by Mr. PHILO WHITE, one of its distinguished citizens—who was at first accredited here in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires, but afterwards deservedly promoted by his Government to the rank of Minister Resident. And in this new character he was officially acknowledged with the ceremonies due to his advanced position, on the 2nd inst., (Sept.) On the delivery of his credential letter into the hands of His Excellency the President of the Republic, * * * *. Mr. White took occasion to express in the name of His Excellency the President of the United States, the fraternal sentiments with which the hand of political fellowship is extended to Ecuador, as a Sister Republic of the Great American Constellation.

Such are the terms of amity in which our relations are now maintained with that powerful nation of the New World."

For the Standard.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, March 30, 1855.

Editors North Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed are resolutions relative to the removal of Judge Loring from our Law Professorship, on account of his action in the notorious Burns slave-case. This fanatical piece of proscription was mainly accomplished by means of the *Know Nothing* party now in power in this State. If any Southerner will but observe how completely this new party in New England is amalgamated with every "ism" that threatens disgrace and ruin to our country, he will use every effort to crush out its upshot existence. These resolutions were passed by a large majority of the law students, and a publication of them in your valuable journal will greatly oblige

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

JUDGE LORING AND THE DANE LAW SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the assembly of the Dane Law School at Cambridge on Friday evening, March 23, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by a gentleman from Massachusetts, were adopted by a very large majority:

Whereas, The corporation of Harvard University appointed the Hon. Edward G. Loring lecturer in the Dane Law School, and the overseers have arbitralily refused to confirm the same, therefore be it:

Resolved, By us, members of the Dane Law School, in assembly convened, that we fully concur in the opininion of the corporation as by their election expressed, that the personal worth, intellectual and legal abilities and acquirements of Mr. Loring eminently qualify him for the office of lecturer.

Resolved, That Mr. Loring's system of instructon—comprising a clear analysis of common law principles, and an exposition of their reasons and applications, enriched by copious illustrations from the civil law—was calculated, to a rare degree, to afford a knowledge of the topics discussed, at once broad and minute; and we deeply regret his removal as bringing a loss to ourselves and the science of law.

Resolved, That we regard the rejection of Mr. Loring as tending to restrain the freedom of judicial opinion, and as sanctioned neither by *justice* nor by *wise policy.*

This action of the school—the parties most interested in Mr. Loring's removal—will more than compensate him for the insult conveyed in his rejection by the board of overseers.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Every one should remember that the New Postage Act is now in operation, and that the letters upon which the postage is not pre-paid will remain in the Post Office and finally be sent to the deal letter department. We may also suggest to letter writers the property of enclosing a Post Office stamp when writing on their own business, and requiring an answer. Many disappointments will be suffered from a want of this necessary precaution, now that the new law requiring the pre payment of letters has gone into effect.

A GOOD SIGN.—A gentleman of high character and great intelligence, (says the Washington Sentinel) who has always been a firm Virginia Whig, thus closes a private letter:

"Will it not surprise you when I tell you that I intend voting for Henry A. Wise? I do so, because of the valiant service he is doing against the Know Nothing party, which I believe to be one of the most dangerous organizations we have ever had in the South. I am sorry to see the Whigs of Virginia affiliating with such a party, which will not only ruin, but degrade them."

THE FOREIGN SHELL STICKING TO IT.—"'Pure Americanism?' you call this know nothing chicken of yours?'"

"We do," replied the nativist.

"What nonsense! Don't you see the foreign shell sticking to it?"

"Where?"

"Why, your secret organization is but Jesuitism in Jacobinical dress! The know nothings may be natives of America, but—I speak what I know—secret political societies are natives of Europe, and this is true of yours especially." *N. Y. Post.*

HON. JOHN KERR.—We learn that our Representative in the last Congress, the Hon. John Kerr, made a public speech at Asheboro', the early part of this week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. We heard remark made by one present, that Mr. K's speech was very long, able and eloquent; and that the Know Nothings received a full share of his sarcastic invective. According to reports "Sam" "caught it strong."—The grounds of Mr. K's opposition to the new party we have not learned.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A CANDID ADMISSION.—In the following paragraph, which we copy from the South Side (Virginia) Democrat, the reader will not fail to notice and remember the very candid admission of ex-Senator Hale:

"Col. Fayette McMullen, the representative in Congress from the Washington district in this State, stated in a public speech a few days since, that in reply to an interrogatory which he propounded to the noted New Hampshire know-nothing and free-soiler, John P. Hale, as to the object of the know-nothing organization, Hale remarked that 'we mean to abolitionize the South, and we intend to do it.' Mr. Hale was subsequently waited upon by several gentleman, and to all he made the same declaration."

THE WEATHER.—We have recently had considerable rain, and the atmosphere is becoming less chilly. We have never known so backward a Spring in this region. The fruit trees are just blooming, and there is a prospect that the fruit will escape the frost.

TAX DAY.—There was a very considerable excitement in town yesterday on the subject of Taxes, as each man engaged in business walked up to the Captain's Office to settle his fare for the coming year. The scriptural axiom that it is more blessed to give than receive, like all other rules has its exception.—It does not apply to money, especially paid in the shape of taxes; and we will venture to say that no bill providing for increased taxation ever yet was or will be popular. Legislators know this, and hence Legislatures so frequently shirk the responsibility by making a resort to temporary expedients, thus staving off the evil, only to make it still more evil when it does come. The last Legislature of this State is entitled to credit for having had the manliness to meet the issue straight forward, as it ought to be met—to have looked the difficulty fairly in the face and provided for it. To have come openly and at the first to what other States have only resorted to, after having wallowed about in the slough of expediency and of make-shifts until recovery was almost impossible. All honor to the Legislature for this.

The Revenue Bill *is* loosely drawn, or at least it appears so. Some of its provisions are confused, and others are unequal. Admit all this. Does any one remember ever to have heard or read of a bill of a similar class, under similar circumstances, against which a similar class of objections were not raised, and, it may have been, with truth? The bill is not perfect. The inequality of taxation is the universal complaint thoughout the world. Even in States where the onerous burden of indebtness has caused all the realms and regions of taxation to be fully explored, and where inexperience, at least, cannot be plead in extenuation of error, there is near about the same complaint. Taxes are like sickness—they make one feel bad, no matter where located or how laid on. Not but that great injustice may be done by unequal taxation, which injustice, as soon as discovered, should be rectified.

Pending the election for Governor, the whole cry here was for internal improvements. Mr. Bragg actually fell behind somewhat, because it was thought that he was not a "good enough internal improvement man." The same was the case during the Session of the Legislature. Mr. Biggs was denounced as all sorts of a miserable sinner, because, although willing to go for the central Railroad *to* the Mountains, he was not yet prepared to carry it *over* them an indifinite distance towards sun-down, at an expense beyond the power of calculation. Now, every body knows that the necessity for increased taxation in this State has grown out of State investment in public works. The mere expenses of the State government are the smallest item. Those who insist upon public expenditures ought in consistency to insist upon their natural and inevitable consequence, taxes, which must come sooner or later, and for meeting the requirements of the case at once in the manner in which it *must* be met the Legislature deserves praise for its manliness.

These remarks are what may be called "plain-spoken," but we think they are true, and their truth will be shortly felt and acknowledged. We can't expect to eat our peach and have it—the State to spend money, and the citizens, who compose the State, to escape the payment. Coming to the matter thus promptly will check the mania for reckless expenditure in advance of the available means of the State.

Commission merchants, and other whose business is to be largely increased by the opening up of avenues of trade, must feel that they are the very people to assume cheerfully their portion of the burdens arising from the expenditures made in opening up these avenues. *Wil. Journal.*

MURDER IN WYTHEVILLE—FOUR MEN SHOT.—A correspondent of the Dispatch, writing from Wytheville, under date of the 2d instant, states that on Saturday night last a most shocking tragedy occured in Wytheville, Va., by which one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that town was instantly killed, and three other persons dangerously wounded. The particulars of the bloody affair are as follows: For some time past, a man named J. Austin Graham has been paying his attention to the daughter of a wealthy old gentleman named W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about $200,000. Graham was unsuccessful in his suit, from the fact that the young lady loved, and was engaged to be married to a physician named Dr. Hamet. Graham, on account of this state of things, has been very violent, and threatened to take the life of his rival the first opportunity that offered. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, he entered the Wytheville Hotel, kept by Mr. Thos. J. Boyd, where Mr. Spiller, the father of the young lady, was sitting, in company with Mr. C. F. Trigg, teller of the Exchange Bank at Abingdon: Mr. C. Cox, an attache of the hotel, and a Mr. Terry of Wytheville. Graham drew a revolver and commenced firing into the crowd, killing Mr. Spiller at the first fire. Mr. Cox is very badly wounded; but will, it is thought, recover. Messrs. Terry and Trigg were wounded, but not seriously. The murderer fled immediately after the commission of the bloody deed, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New Orleans—Page, Bacon & Co., about to resume payment—More Business Failures—The Daniel Webster Fired into by a Spanish Cruiser.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—By the steamship Daniel Webster, at this port last night, we have dates from San Francisco to the 9th ultimo.

None of the suspended bankers had resumed payment, but the excitement had subsided. It was thought probable that none of the bankers would resume payment, except Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.

Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failures are reported—Messrs. Chappin, Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comery.

The Supreme Court had decided that persons enclosing land in the mining region, could not hold it against miners.

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley. Our correspondent at San Juan (Nicaragua) writes that General Chamorro, chief of the revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end.

The captain of the Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to by shots from a Spanish sloop of war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

The Star of the West left San Juan for New York on Saturday, the 24th ult., with three hundred thousand dollars in specie on freight.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

Imprisonment of the United States Marshal—Disappearance of the Slave.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The United States Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of court, in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta, before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta is secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number of armed men are coming down to-night from Maysville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky, but it is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

LATER NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Coffee Market—Our Relations with St. Domingo.

BOSTON, April 2.—An arrival at this port brings dates from Hayti to the 14th of March. The coffee crop is reported short, and is selling at $115 per 100 lbs., Haytien currency.

The impression in Hayti was, that the proposed treaty between the United States and St. Domingo, would never, in its present form, receive the sanction of the Domican government.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1. The great four mile race between Lexington and Lecompte came off to-day. Purse $20,000. Lexington was the winner; time 7min. 19½s. the fastest time on record.

NEW YORK, April 4. Cotton is unchanged. Flour—Ohio, $9 62 a 10. Southern $9 50 a 10 12. What—Southern white, $2 45 a 2 50. Corn is a trifle higher; sales of Western at $1 01.

BALTIMORE, April 4. Breadstuffs have advanced. Sales of Howard Street flour at $9 62 a 9 75. What—white $2 45, red $2 28. Corn—yellow 94 cents. Oats—Virginia 59, Pennsylvania 63 a 65 cents.

RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

Terrible Commotion in Cincinnati—Municipal Election—Bloody Riot between Foreigners and Americans—Several Men reported Killed and others badly beaten—A Cannon Captured from the Dutch, and turned upon them—The Ballot Boxes broken up, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious riots have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee, the ballot boxes were destroyed.

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Eleventh Ward by foreigners, and severely beaten.

The Know Nothings turned out *en masse*, and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it upon them, and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the ballot boxes.

The number of killed during the melee is not known. The tumult is very great and the excitement intense. The Know Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward to-night.

The Eleventh Ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed, Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to recover, though badly injured. The Eleventh Ward is supposed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the Sagnicht ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

CINCINATI, Tuesday night, April 3.—The fighting has re-commenced, but it is not general. It is reported that the Germans are mostly armed, and barricaded in houses.—The Americans are fully prepared for any attack. *Wednesday*, April 4.—Nothing of special importance occurred last night. Early this morning a large crowd re-assembled.—The military are under arms, and Germans have agreed to deliver up their cannon at 10.

Connecticut Election.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.—The latest returns from Connecticut indicate that the State has gone anti-Administration, although there is no election of Governor by the people. Ingham apparently leads, hard presed by Minor.

HARTFORD, APRIL 3.—The returns are not all in yet. The result, it is supposed, will be nearly as follows:

For Governor, Ingham has 27,000, Minor, Know Nothing, 25,000, and Dutton 9,000. The Know Nothings and Whigs have 19 or 20 out of the 21 Senators, and probably 180 out of 284 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen.

Kansas Election.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1.—Returns from Kansas show the election of the pro-slavery [illegible]. In the Bull, Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Donaphin, Tecumsch, Shawnee, Missouri, Leavenworth and Hookey precincts, the majorities are varying from 200 to 800.

The election was conducted with quietude. The editor of the Kansas *Free State* was ducked in the Kansas river by a mob in consequence of a speech. Probably no anti-slavery men are elected to the legislature.

The Beale Case—New Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—In the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Lewis gave a decision granting a writ of error in the Beale case on the ground that the jury who tried the case, instead of being sworn to render a verdict according to evidence, were sworn to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; also, that the defendant instead of being sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

Muncipal Elections in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 3, 1855.—Enough returns from the city election have been received this morning to indicate the election of Castley, the candidate for Mayor on the people's Know Nothing ticket, by a majority of about 500, over ex-Governor Wood, (dem.)

The Know Nothings were victorious in Columbus.

TOLEDO, April 3, 1855.

At the election here yesterday the anti-Know Nothings elected all their candidates.

Neil Dew Re-Elected Mayor of Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3, 1855.

Neil Dow was elected Mayor to-day. The vote stood:—Dow, 1,904; McCobb, 1,830. The Know Nothing vote was thrown for Dow. Four Dow and three opposition Aldermen are elected. The Council stands:—1 Dow, 9 opposition, 2 vacancies.

At the late election in New Hampshire the town of Hillsboro', the birth-place of President Pierce, returned two democrats to the legislature.

Wash. Union.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, J. A. Egerton, in Warrenton on Monday morning 26th ult., Richard D. Egerton in the 18th year of his age.

His illness was short but of very great severity. It is not to speak of this that we write, nor to give expression to the deep sympathy which we feel on account of the sore affliction that his saddened parents are called to bear; but, of the excellences of character that he possessed, which gave promise of a life of great usefulness, and caused to gather around him the warmest affection and most ardent hopes of a large circle of relations and acquaintances. Richard was indeed a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, an agreeable companion; generous in his disposition, and correct in his deportment towards all. We hazard nothing in saying that he possessed in an eminent degree all those virtues which should distinguish an ingenuous and noble minded young man. The will of his parents was to him the rule of his conduct which he took pleasure in implicitly obeying. As a student, his demeanor was always exemplary; and in the prosecution of his scholastic duties was ever deligent; and ever enjoyed the good will and affection of his teachers and comrades. No youth has ever descended to the grave more sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

He has left behind him a bright example that will long live in the hearts of those who now lament his early death.

***

In this City, on Thursday morning last, Mr. Nelson Andrews, aged about 65.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND ON BURKE SQUARE, (Lovejoy's Academy Grove,) FRIDAY (this) Evening, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, for DRILL.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

Raleigh, April 5, 1855. 39—1t.

NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE BEEN APpointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions at this place to the **increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.**

Books will be opened at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Saturday the 7th, and remain open for sixty days.

GEORGE LITTLE,
T. H. SELBY,
W. H. JONES,

Raleigh, April 6, 1855. 39—3t.

TEACHER WANTED.—KNAP OF REEDS Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, who is well competent to prepare boys for College. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

A. M. VEAZEY, Sec'y.

March 30th, 1855. 39—4t.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.			
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,		Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, "	
Rev. Dr. Lacy,	"	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,	
Rev.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M'GEE & WILLIAMS,

At their New Store, No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK AN EXAMination of their

Rich and Elegant Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS,

which having been bought for cash, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it greatly to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere. *Their Stock is entirely new and selected from the latest importations,*

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

VERY RICH PLAID, STRIPED AND SOLID DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Black Gro De Rhine and Fig'd Silks,
Plaid Foulark and India Silks,
Striped Pecals, Plaid Hernanis,
Solid and Plaid Berages,
Moire, Antique and Plain Challies,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
Grenadines and French Organdies,
Berage, Volante and Jackonet Robes,
Brilliantes, Lawns, Ginghams,
Prints, Challie Delaines, Alpacas,
Crape de Paris and Bombazines,
French and Scotch Embroideries
Honiton, Maltese & English Thread Edging,
Bonnet, Taffeta and Trimming Ribbons,
Jaconet and Swiss Muslin Bands,
Cambric Flouncings,
White Dotted and Fig'd Swiss Muslins,

A large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, of the most approved make; together with a large stock of Staple American and British Goods. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. 34—

Raleigh, March 24.

NEW MANTILLAS—McGHEE & WILLIAMS Invite the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day. 34—

March 24, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.
Avery, G H.
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John S 2
Atkins, Miss Eliz
Abbott, L W
Alford, H H
B.
Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, H
Brown, J B
Burrows, Mrs M
Bingham, L A
Brankly, Thomas
Boon, James
Barham, Willie
Brown, Miss M R
Bason, W F 2
Brooks, E
Baker, Miss L
Barlow, Miss A E
Blake, [illegible]
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R G
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed
C.
Caudler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Coxel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Cooley Ed
Cooper, Ed
D.
Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L
E.
Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, J D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M
F.
Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fonert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm
G.
Gaylord, E S 3
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co., Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R
H.
Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harriss, Robt
Hutchings, Wm J
Harrison, Richard
Hill, G
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Harwood, Mrs 'Ann
Harding, R R & D C
Hamill, W P
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos C
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas
J.
Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C 3
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Gen A E 4
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen
K.
King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John
L.
Leguir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
L'Engle, F F
Langdon, W J 3
Lockwood, Miss C
Lumsden, E
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Langston, Eliza
M.
Mullen, W H
McKimmon, J A
Murphy, Miss A
McCullers, E S
Marriott, R T
May, Miss Helen
McRay, Miss N C
McDaniel, Miss S
Mitchell, Nathanie
McLean, Susannah
Mears, Cecelia
Machael, Jno C
McCullers, J S 2
Mitchell, Jackson
McGrath, Thomas
Molett, E
Marsh, Mary Ann 2
Martin, John
McCraw, Francis
McConnell, John
Morgan E
Mills, Mrs L
Miller, T J D
Miller, Thomas
McCafferty, Jno P
N.
Norcott, Miss M
Nixon, Miss Mary
O.
Ovintt, W D
Otey, Chloe
P.
Parrish, Boykin &
Co., 2
Perry, Mrs Ann
Parham, Thompson
Philpot, Grandson
Partin, Mrs Susan
Pleasant, N A
Pullen, John W
Pertle, R S
Perry, Mrs Nancy
Palmer, Russell
Pullen, Nancy
Pullen, Wm
Pennington, Chas
Pond, Thomas
R.
Rogers, Miss R
Rives, Miss S
Ray, P P
Russell, Miss Nancy
Reils, C
Rander, Jas
Rollins, Robt
Riddle, Miss Mary
Ride, Wm & Co
Rand, Madison
S.
Seigle, M
Strain, John
Sturdivant, Robt E
Stedman, Wm C
Sturdivant, B
Sorrell, Matthew
Scott, E
Swift, J M
Stanly, Jacob
Snow, Jack
Snow, L
Selby, J L
Smith, Henry
Saper, P H
Shaub, Miss S
Shepherd, Geo W
Stephenson, Geo L
CSweany, J L
Stone, H
Sweany, J L
Shaw, Clem E
Smith, N B
Smith, Robt J
Scretz, Johanes
T.
Taylor, John
Tabscot, Wm
Turner & Jones
Toon, Miss P A
Travillian, Thos
Taylor, Miss Sue
Tadlock, Wm
Taylor, John R
V.
Vandergrif, H
W.
Young, S A
Young, Sam D
Wilson, T L
Wray, James
Williams, Miss E
Woodard, Wm A
Wait, Capt
Walker, Jos
Wheeler, Miss S
White, Mrs Mary
Woolworth, C C 2
Williams, Miss S H
Woodard, A J
Womble, John
Wolf, John
Williams, Miss V A
Weaver, Miss E
Wiggans, Penny
Wilson, Arthur
Whitaker, S H

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 50 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., March 10, 1855. 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO., NO. 13, PEARL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., are now receiving direct from Europe and from the Eastern Markets, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Silk Tissues, new designs,
Chaltons and Delains, great variety,
English and French Lawns,
First and Second Mourning do.,
Ginghams in great variety,
Irish Linens and Towelings,
Corded and Plaid Linen drills,
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
4-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 Marseilles Quilts,
English and American Prints, new styles,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Summer Coatings and Pants Stuff,
Alpachas and Canton Cloths,

With every article usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; all of which will be offered as low as similar goods can be had in any of the Northern Markets.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1856 and close the last Thursday in May.

TERMS TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50
For any thing higher, 15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) 20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano, 20,00
Use of Instrument, 3,00
The same on Guitar,
Drawing and Painting, 12,00
Oil Painting, 15,00
Needle Work, 5,00
Boarding per month, 8,00
Washing per month, 1,00
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Oxford, 1854. 9—1yw.

WANTED, A GOOD MILCH COW, WITH young calf. Apply at this office.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Steam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Bo Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for 1854, part lot no. 66, tax $18 50
Dabney Cosby, " " " " 152, 153, 169 44 75
Jas. Chadwick, " 1853-54 " " 231, 20 37½
J. V. Caldwell, " 1854 " " 48, 5 75
Chas. H. Johnson, " " " 76, 77, 98, 94, 23 25
Wm. Terry, " " " " 1, 7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke, 1853-54 " " 150, 166, 167, 49 50
Jos. J. Ryals, " " " " 51 39 25
Wm. Overbee, 1854 " " 75 27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c. L. N. B. BATTLE,

JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., March 12, 1855. 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given. L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w4w.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2d day of April, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the next annual exhibition in October, and also to adopt an "Organ" for said Society to publish proceedings, &c., under the authority of a resolution passed at the special session in January last.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wm. A. Eaton, Rob't A. Hamilton, Granville; D. McDaniel, Nash; Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick; Jno. C. McRae, New Hanover; W. W. Whitaker, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, Jas. F. Taylor, Jno. C. Partridge, Needham Price, W. D. Cooke, Jas. F. Jordan, Wake.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP,
Ch'm, Ex. Committee.

March 22, 1855. 35—td.

☞ Register and Star copy.

RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1855.—100 boxes Oranges, in prime order; 40 boxes Lemons, in prime order; 6 bales Bordeaux Almonds, 10 Frails Ivaca Almonds, 10 bags Sicily Almonds, 1 bale Paper Shell Almonds, 4 bags Palm Nuts, 5 bags Filberts, 5 bags Walnuts, 5 bags Pecon Nuts, 5 cases Chow Chow Preserves, 5 cases Dry Ginger Preserves, 5 cases Chip Citron Preserves, 5 cases Ginger in Syrup, 200 boxes Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, 25 Cases Layers in whole boxes, 5 cases Citron Leghorn, 2 casks Currants, 10 drums Sultan Raisins, 4 cases Prunes in glass jars and boxes, 40 boxes Prunes, very cheap; 200 drums Elme Figs, 50 boxes Guin Drops, all flavors; 50 boxes Fig Paste, all flavors; 50 boxes Conversation Losenges. Also, a large assortment of French, English and American Pickles and Jellies, with a beautiful assortment of Baskets, Fancy Goods and Toys.

Country merchants are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at a very small profit

L. O. JORDAN.

No. 52, East side Sycamore street.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WILL BE SOLD on the first Monday in April next, at public auction, lot 136 in the City of Raleigh. Said lot is bounded on the north by Hillsborough street, south by Morgan, east by Harrington, and on the west by West street, is two hundred and ten feet square, (containing one acre,) situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a most desirable section of the City.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. KENNEDY.

March 22, 1855. 35—td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE *Most Attractive Stock of* FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Octagon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HAY.—TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, I WILL SELL 50 to 100 bales of Hay at reduced prices. Terms cash on delivery. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 26, 1855. 36—3t.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oulong, and
Neplus.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of
GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., March 12th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN BONDS running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what point and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Upion Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December fast, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Brasst & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to *Orren A. Proctor.*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy of various goods,
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres of prices, plain and fancy,
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats,
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines,
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings,
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties,
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts,
" 8-ply Collars, large variety,
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill,
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers,
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery,
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy,
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties,
Stocks, black, white and